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Oxford Democrat

No. 50, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, April 19, 1842. Old Series. No. 9, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

From the Northern Light.

NO MIND OF OUR OWN.

If we have no mind of our own
Ten times each day we shall be shown
The most prudent path to walk in;
One declares his is the best,
The only course Heav'n ever blest,
And for us commences chalking.

The next we meet may be surpris'd
In point of wisdom by the last
Who just has left us;
But of the course there recommended
We shall find before he's ended
He has quite bereft us.

Thus we shall have from morn to night,
Forty ways all perfectly right,
Still *contradictory* to each other,
And of every one you chance to meet,
In house or barn, or field or street,
We get another, and still another.

My motto is tho' much decried
To hear all sides and then decide,
This seems the best to me,
Should this plain rule occasion use,
Of any your round-about abuse,
Begone with your bigotry.

That God designed that we should see
The self-same thing quite differently,
Is a truth which seems quite plain;
And he who thinks to change the mind
Of every one he meets, will find
Himself foolish and vain.

Quite easy 'tis for some to spy
The *mote* within another's eye,
And sky high have it blown:
But if other trouble they would take,
"*A mote discovery*" they would make
Of *a beam in their own!!*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Every exchange paper on our table, and the number is not a small one, complains of the want of news. Nothing is going on in Congress, not even a duel—the boundary question and the Florida war, are both worn out, and not a murder is to be had for love or money. Even "*shocking accidents*" and "*awful catastrophes*," are as scarce as warming pans in the West Idies, and there has not been a mob or a highway robbery worthy a fig, for a long time. What is to be done? What can we, poor editors, do to keep our readers in good humor? Some contrive to fill up their columns with their own private concerns and what is worse yet, with their personal quarrels. But this is an example we do not intend to follow. Patrons, when they pay a publisher for his paper, do not expect him to devote it to his own private affairs. A clergyman would probably give offence if he were to keep the fodder for his horse in the gallery of the church, or hang up his winter's stock of bacon and sausages around the pulpit. And yet this would not be more palpably appropriating to private use, what belongs to the public, than for an editor to fill his paper with his own personal affairs.

Well, as we are not disposed to occupy our columns with personal abuse, we will try something else, and relate an incident, for the truth of which we can vouch.

About twenty-five years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name,) was a territory, and with few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the old States emigrated thither, and settled in the county of K. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come on and print for him a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor. Square S. was much pleased, for a while, with editing a paper. He was a man of very small statue, but he used the editorial "WE" as frequently as if there were a dozen of him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Square S. felt all the patriotism of a son of 76, and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornets' nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting, against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceeded it. In fact, though not pointed at one individual in particular, it was a "*scorcher.*"

Some three or four days afterward, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man full six feet in his stockings. He asked, "are you S., the editor of this paper?" Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor that it was intended for him. It was in vain that S protested he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a humble, a *very* humble recantation, or *take a flogging on the spot.* Either alternative was wormwood, but what could he do? The enraged office-holder was twice his size, and at one blow could qualify him for an obituary notice. He agreed to retract, and as his visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Square S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had gone hardly fifty rods when he encountered a man who enquired where Square S.'s office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office-holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new commer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithets, "*liar,*" "*scoundrel,*" "*coward,*" and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposing it was some bully, sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued, that beat the Kilkenny cats all hollow. The table was upset and smashed into kindlingwood—the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow, with rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledge hammer. First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking it in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Square S.'s office. None dare separate them. At length, completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempts to *flog an editor.*—*Louisville Advertiser.*

PLEA OF AN IOWA COUNSELLOR.

Gentlemen of the Jury,—It is with feelings of no ordinary commotion that I rise to defend my injured client from all those attacks which have been made upon his heretofore unapproachable character. I feel, gentlemen, that though a good deal smarter probably than any of you are, or even the judge here, yet that I am totally uncompetent to present this ere case in that magnanimous and heartrendering light which its importance demands. And I trust, gentlemen, that whatever I may lack in presenting the subject, will be immediately made up by your own good sense and discernment, if you have any.

The counsel for the prosecution, gentleman, will undoubtedly endeavor to heave dust in your eyes. He will tell you that his client is a man of function, that he is a man of unimpeachable veracity, that he is a man who would scorn to fotch an action agin another merely to gratify his personal corporosity; but let me retreat of you, gentlemen, to beware how you rely upon any spacious reasoning like this. I myself apprehend that this ere suit has been willfully and malitiously focht; fatcht, gentleman, for the sole and only purpose of browbeating my unhappy client here, and in an eminent manner, grinding the face of the poor:—and gentlemen, I apprehend that if you could look into *that* man's heart, and read the motives that propelled him to fotch this suit, such a pictur of moral turpentine and heartfelt ingratitude would be brought to light, as has never before been experienced since the Falls of Niagara.

Now, gentlemen, I want to make a brilliant appeal to the kind sympathies of your nater, and see if I can't warp your judgments a little in favor of my unfortunate client, and then I shall fetch my arguments to a close. Here is a poor man, who has a very numerous wife and children dependent on him for their daily bread and butter, wantonly focht up here and arranged before an intellectual jury, on the charge of eggnominiously hooking—yes, gentlemen, mark the idea, *hooking* six quarts of sour cider. You, gentlemen, have been placed in the same situation, and you know how to feel for the misfortunes of my heart broken client, and I hope you will not permit the natural gushings of your sympathising hearts to be overcome by the superstitious arguments of my ignorant opponent on the other side.

The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautiful language of Shakspeare, that where no doubt exists of the guilt of a prisoner, it is your duty to lean upon the side of justice, and fotch him in innocent. If you keep this fact in view, you will have the honor, gentlemen, of making a friend of him and all his relations, and you can allers look back upon this case that you did as you would be done by; but if you disregard this first point of law, set at naught my eloquent remarks, and fotch him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will foller you over every furcornfield, and my injured client, gentlemen, will be pretty apt to light on you some of these dark nights, as my cat lights on a saucer full of new milk.

Self Culture.—The recent lecture of Mr. Burrit will, we hope, induce our young people to appropriate a reason ble portion of their time to study. Its strongest argument in favor of such a course, is the increased vigor of the mind as it advances towards the perfection of its powers.—It is astonishing to find how much may be taken by the mind, when it has reached the years of maturity. One year in the close and vigorous pursuit in the study of any of the sciences, after manhood, will always produce a large harvest. Indeed, it requires a mind of mature years, fully to grasp some of the branches of learning. It is too much the fashion to suppose, that when a young gentleman has left college, there is no further occasion for study—when, in fact, the school house is little less than a nursery for plants; after-time being the true period for bringing them into anything like a vigorous and useful growth.

The man is, generally, we might say universally made after he quits the seat of early learning. It is after twenty-one years, that we build our reputation for posterity, and that is done by keeping our minds always in a studious condition. All the great men of the day have become distinguished by studying after they arrived at perfect manhood. It is then that the intellect is ripe for culture, and requires a substantial food to live upon. Such as let their minds run to waste, as many do, after marriage, by absorbing all their time in unintellectual pursuits, never reach the great goal of destination. They float down the stream with the light articles of the times. Whoever gains the highways of eminance, must buffet the waves of opposition: and if any one wishes to know, of his own knowledge, whether there is anything important in the deep sea of philosophy, he must be able to dive deep and bring it up. Individual study adds also greatly to the comforts of existence. It gratifies one to know that he is conspicuous among the active spirits of the age. If he keeps his light trimmed, and his lamp burning, he is sure to have a clear path to eminence before him. The eye of the reflecting will be turned towards him, history will stamp his name upon her page, and time will preserve it there.

An hour or two of studious application daily, will embellish a man's mind very much. Such a short period of devotion to studies will detract nothing from the time of a man of business. On the contrary, it will add to his elevation among men, and place him in the van of the leading ones in his particular line of business. By devoting a portion of his time in this way, daily, to study, one grows fonder of it, and eventually not only serves himself, but probably adds to the general knowledge of the age. We are bound to leave behind us something to prove that we have been usefully engaged in the bustle of this great world, and we can only do so by careful study. The error of the day is to be found in the ridiculous belief, that if a lad has taken the first honors at college, he has a character made for life.—Whereas, it is the *after* study that fits him to go into the trying conflicts of man. We think it nothing to *take the first honors in a class of boys.* Give us those whose efforts take and keep the high honors among men. The public sets its seal upon them. That is the great diploma that should be sought after.

JACK-O'LANTERN.

Every man has his Jack-o'lantern; in dark night, in broad noon day, in the lonely wild, or in the populous city,—each has his Jack-o'lantern. To this man Jack comes in the likeness of a bottle of port, seducing him from sobriety, and leaving him in a quagmire; to that man he appears in the form of a splendid phæton and a pair of grays, driving him into bankruptcy, and dropping him into the open jaws of ruin. To one he presents himself in the guise of a cigar, keeping him a constant cloud; to another he appears in no shape but that of old black-lettered volume, over which he continues to pore long after his wits are gone. Here you see Jack blazing in scarlet, and luring his dazzled follower on by military trappings alone, to the pursuit of glory, and there Jack jumps about in the brilliant motley of harlequin, tempting a grave and leaden-heeled victim to dance away his nights and days. Jack-o'lantern is to some people a mouldy hoarded guinea, and these he leads into the miser's slough of despond; while to others, when he pays them a visit, he rolls himself up into the form of a dice-box, and then he makes beggars of them. Poetry is one man's Jack-o'lantern, and a spinning-jenny is another's. Fossil bones, buried fathoms deep in the earth, act Jack's part, and lure away one class to explore and expound. Cuyps and Claudes, in the same way, play the same part with a second class, and tempt them to collect, at the sacrifice of every other interest, or pursuit in life. Jack will now take the likeness of a French cook, and draw a patriot from his beloved country to enjoy a foreign life cheap; and now he will assume the appearance of a glass of water, persuading the teetotaller, who "drank like a fish" in his young days, to go further astray, and drink a great deal more like a fish in his old days.—Jack-o'lantern has some attractive shape for every age and condition. In childhood he lures us by overhanging clusters of cherries and currants, into regions consecrated to steel-traps and spring guns; in after age, he takes us irresistibly into the still more dangerous region of love and romance, winning us by his best light—the bright eyes of woman; and to the very end of our days he finds some passion or prejudice wherewith to woo us successfully—some straw wherewith to tickle us, how wise soever and unwilling we may be. The bright glancing sunshine of a spring morning, when it tempts us into a sharp east-wind under the promise of sultriness;—the rich luxuriousnes of summer, when it fills us with aches and cramps, after revelling in roops among the grass. Christmas—yes, Christmas itself has its Jack-o'lantern. We do not mean the great blazing fire, which has been properly called the heart and soul of it; no, Jack plays his part amidst the roysterers in the jovial time, by urging extra plum pudding, which involves extra brandy with it; by suggesting mince pies, and other irresistibles, that invoke a fit of indigestion; by conjuring up blindman's buff, to lead one into the peril of rent skirts and bruised heads; or by appearing in the form of a pack of cards, to the loss, perhaps, of one's money or one's temper. * * * Moralize we no longer upon Jack-o'lantern; he has lead us to Christmas, and let him leave us there in pleasant company.—*Omnibus.*

Religion.—What is religion? Not that which, meteor like, shines for a brief period then fades and disappears. Not who talks most prays longest, sighs deepest, shouts loudest, scowls with the greatest severity. Not that which can reject the widow's petitions, the orphan's cry. Nor that which deceives in bargain, deals closely with the poor, withholds the just requital of labor, breeds jealousies, alienates friends, embitters enemies, betrays confidence, promotes strife, and renders evil for evil.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and keep ourselves always unspotted from the world—Pure religion is a vital principle—a fountain of living water springing up in the soul, and cleansing it from the pollution of sin, begetting in it a confident belief that an unending state of happiness for it lies just the other side of the grave.

A radiance shining into the heart, giving new light, new life, new principles of action, and new modes of action—giving higher aims, brighter hopes, and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies, to pray for them, and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. All things whatsoever we would that man should do to us, it teaches us to do so to them. To do justly, love mercy and walk humbly before God.

Chartism.—We find the following remarks concerning Chartism in England, in the Utica Daily News, one of the editors of which, Mr. Lester, has passed some time in that country, and is the author of a book, entitled, "The Glory and Same of England."

"Chartism, which is only *the groan of the masses* in distress, is rife in almost every part of England. A horrible mania for firing property appears to be spreading throughout the country. Several acts of incendiarism have lately been perpetrated in Berkshire and Nottinghamshire. We are not surprised at this. No being is so fierece and malignant as a *starved man* who hears the cry of hungry children in his dwelling, and sees the pride of liveried wealth sweeping by his door.—We make no prophecies, but we await the arrival of every English steamer with fearful and strange feelings. We well know the people of this country little realize the amount of suffering that exists under the shadow of the British throne—that many of our countrymen who have been in England, know little of the actual condition of the great majority of the English people: and our words may fall like idle wind upon the ears of some of our readers. But the causes of the present distress and outrages complained of in that beautiful Island, are too deep seated to be easily removed.

These causes will continue to operate and most likely will result in a state of public indignation which can find no vent for itself but in the violent scenes of the revolution. Therefore we say we are prepared to hear of such a state of things in England as has not existed there during the present generation. Injustice is not always to be borne—we feel little like chiding the dumb beast that groans when in distress, and shall we not expect resistence to oppression when it is inflicted upon Man? Upon so holy, so sacred a thing as the inalienable and eternal right of man to freedom, no being should be allowed to tread wantonly. These chartists do not "burn, cut and thrust," from sheer love of wrong doing—a mouthful of bread will still their groans—a kind word from the rich man with allay their anger. They feel that they are men and have men's rights to contend for; and like furious masses of wild beasts they rush headlong in violence, through distress and suffering. When we think of the example of our fathers, what American can have the heart to laugh to scorn the poor, the outraged two millions of Chartists who are looking wildly around them for—*bread,* for this is all they ask. "But do they not desire something more than bread?" says some simple reader, "Do they ask for universal suffrage, the abolition of all hereditary right of legislation, &c?" Most certainly. And they reason well too, when they ask for these things;—for the connection between a free ballot box and a supply of bread, is too intimate not to be discerned even by the poor chartest. The chartests ask for themselves and their children no more than John Hancock, John Adams and George Washington, asked for them and their posterity; the eternal, holy right of "*life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*"—nothing more.—God grant it to them, before the terrible visitation of Heaven comes upon their oppressors for taking it away."

Business.—It is every body's business to learn all he can about business, and, though it has been said that every body's business is nobody's business, yet nobody can have any business to busy himself with other people's business. Those who have business have no business to do any business but their own business, and those who have no business have no business with the business of other folks. It is every man's business to read the following direction about business, and what our business is nobody's business:—

"Call on a man of business in business hours; transact your business and go about your business; in order to give him time to finish his business, and attend to other people's business."

For business is business! Mind your business—that's your business. If you have any business in our line, bring it along—that's our business. *New Orleans Picayune.*

Good reason.—"What is the reason, my love, that since you lost your teeth, you are forever talking?" asked an anxious husband of his adored wife. "Because, my dear, there is so much room in my mouth, my tongue can't keep still."

Chopping wood, playing ball, and working out a highway tax, are three of the best remedies for despepsia that we know of. If the first does not effect a cure, try the second, and so on. If necessary, "repeat the dose."—*Greenfield Democrat.*

There is no nobility like that of a great heart, for it never stoops to artifice, nor is wanting in good offices where they are seasonable.

Repentance without amendment, is like continual pumping in a ship, without mending the leak.

Virtue.—He that looks for content must look for innocence; for those who fly from the one, will never obtain the other.

Be Just before you are Generous.—An ancient maxim says, "Be kind to your neighbor, but take care of your own hedge."

Now, when business matters are in a fit state to frighten away the very eagle on a five dollar gold piece; when distress and debt and the very duce to pay, stares every body in the face "like a toad—ugly and venomous," without a "precious jewel in its head"—when dunns at all corners present their long faces and their long bills! long enough to make a man feel queer before he gets to the end of it; in times like these, it behooves every body to take especial care of his own hedge.

Nothing under the sun will bring this country out of the predicament in which it is placed, but industry, energy, economy and honesty.

We have had enough of speculative enterprize; we want more of the substantial article, honest enterprise. Both States and individuals have brought themselves into discredit, by obtaining overmuch credit—and the borrowing of money by certain States for purposes of "internal improvement," and then refusing to refund it, shows a great deal of self-denying generosity, with precious little justice.

Somebody has said that society is like an inverted pyramid, and we begin to believe it—for it is clearly upside down. The farmer and the mechanic are the apex—the present foundation, who, as real producers of wealth, support the buyers and sellers, forming the mercantile interests; and they in turn support the greatest mass of bankers, brokers, bulls, bears, and financiers, interspersed with an occasional forger, Jeremy Diddler, and loafer.

These are they who share the producers of wealth, and with unexampled generosity treat all their friends, and themselves of course, to all sorts of luxuries Now it would be well if some of these gentry would exercise a little more honesty and justice, and come down to their proper level in society. For by doing so, many of them would be as poor as some of the poorest among us, and find it necessary to cultivate the soil for a livelihood—who knows?

If some of our young men were to take care of their own hedge a little better than they do, it would be quite an improvement. The youth of this age are destined to be educated in a hard school, having before them a deal of finance and folly, and the spectacle of men of profound acquirements, sagacity, and experience, cutting such capers before high heaven "as make the angels weep!"

From these things, as from a good play, they may draw a moral; and learn that old fashioned honesty is, after all, the best policy. We dislike as much as any man can, a selfish, miserly being; but none in our estimation deserves greater praise than those, who in times like these, instead of getting credit upon credit to maintain an establishment like that, which in better times they might well afford, curtail, economise, live within their incomes, pay their debts as fast as they can, and learn to be just before they are generous!—*Lafayette Chronicle.*

Busy bodies.—Every one has, or ought to have enough to do to attend to his own business: he has sins enough to repent of; he has troubles enough to occupy his mind, he encounters evils enough to keep him employed in his own personal affairs, and failings enough to be reformed.—But busy bodies are ever seeking after the affairs of others The huge beam in their own eye does not obscure their vision so that they cannot discover the minutest speck in the eye of their neighbors. But these people who are so curious after the affairs of others, cannot be otherwise than full of envy, malice and all uncharitableness, and possessed of evil minds. What is it to you, if your neighbor's grandfather was a man in humble life or his grandmother a servant? "Worth makes the man." What have you to do with the matter, you busy bodies? What is it to you if your neighbor owes ten thousand dollars, and what is it to you if his wife is extravagant? Have you any business to interfere, and to presume to dictate about what does not concern you? Yet these intermedlers are forever busy and eager to catch up any thing which may detract from the merit of their neighbors.

These curious people, however, are seldom solicitous or inquisitive respecting the excellence and order of a well regulated family. It is the faults, not the merits, that they scan. They are eager to hunt up their vices, not to make known their virtues. Modest merit may blush unheeded and unseen, and "waste its sweetness on the desert air," for all they care, or for all the encouragement they will afford to it; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks and bars, and if there be things that are of a personal or private nature, these things are their care and their especial business, and they seem to be much more busy and interested about them than about their own affairs.

What is Democracy?—Many persons are writing over sheets of paper to describe what is real Democracy for which one of the great political parties is contending. In our concise view, it is that which throws the strongest and fullest light upon the worth of a single soul; teaching us to look through all the external distinctions which seperate man from man, to forget the worldly-magnified differences of cultivation, station and wealth, and to regard every human being, no matter what his rank or condition, or however rude his manners and his speech, as a child of omnipotence, and fellow traveller to eternity, an equal, a brother, entitled to a full share of the attention, sympathy and legislation of all who compose the great family of mankind and possessed of rights which can neither be bartered nor chattered away except by his own consent.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THAT UNRULY MEMBER.

An extraordinary case of slander was lately determined in the Supreme Court of Ohio, which illustrates the necessity of women holding their tongues, and that iron rule of the law, which makes the husband responsible in damages for the slanderous expressions of his wife. About three years ago, Mrs. Copeland charged Mrs White with stealing her "geranium pot," and published the words to several persons. Mr. White and his wife commenced an action against Mr. C. and wife in an inferior court, and obtained a verdict of one thousand dollars—the defend-

ant's counsel moved upon a bill of exceptions, alleging that no slander would lay in the words, because the geranium was in the nature of a *tree*, and the taking of a tree was only a *trespass*, not a *felony*. The cause was sent down again—was tried, and the counsel for the plaintiff waived the *tree* and went for the *pot*. The jury on the second trial were incensed at the quibble, and gave a vindictive verdict—$3000 damages and costs!—it being proved to them that he received $12,000 by his wife on his marriage. The defendant, by his council, moved for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages, and a rule was granted on the payment of the plaintiff's whole costs, which amounted to over one thousand dollars. The cause was again tried, and by and by an untoward fatality which his eminent counsel could not control, although every effort was made in his behalf, the jury returned a verdict of $3,500 damages, and costs. By this time the defendant was heartily sick of the law, and not willing to agree with his adversary, determined to avoid the payment of the judgment, by transferring his property to his brother-in-law. The powerful fangs of a bill of discovery drew out the facts of the transfer, and the perjury of the defendant's answer put this affair in a new, but more fearful light. When the truth flashed on the mind that ruin was fast gathering around him, he had a conference with the plaintiff, and settled their difficulties by paying him the verdict and costs $7529 31, besides the fees of his own counsel. This is certainly a terrible lesson for slanderous women.

POLITICAL.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

CONFESSIONS OF A WHIG.

Mr. Poffit, of Ia. was one of the warmest Whigs of the whole campaign of 1840. He out-Heroded Herod in his zeal for Hard Cider, and almost talked his life away at coon skin festivals, and log cabin Saturnalia. The Whigs puffed him to the skies as a talented specimen of Western character, and repeated his *crank* sayings as things too good to be lost. But we doubt if Mr. Proffit ever spoke so much political truth during the whole Presidential canvass, as he has spoken of the Whig party since the Extra Session. If he ever believed the fine things which he used to tell the people about Whiggery, his eyes seem to have been opened since to his astonishing error, and he now speaks as one having understanding of the true character of ther Hard Cider party.—Let the Whigs hear him!

In a late speech in the House of Representatives, he says :—

"But I have been led, sir, from the course of remarks I had intended to make by these interruptions and interrogatories. I will proceed to show that to the legislation of the extra session, which we have heard so loudly lauded, is to be attributed very many of our present difficulties. Most of the measures passed at that session were effected by bargain and caucus dictation. The Bank bills, out of which nearly all the difficulties in the Whig ranks have arisen, never did meet the approbation of a tithe of its members

* * * * *

"Most ardently do I wish, sir, that the people of the country—the honest people of all parties—could have witnessed the drama then enacted in this Capitol; the open party drill; the secret whispered watchword; the manœuvrings of the day; the stealthy councils of the night; the noisy profession of fairness on the floor; ginning and snarling in the lobby; the plotting for power; the planning for place; the imperiousness of the leader; the subserviency of the led. And oh, sir, could that honest and unsuspecting people cast one glance behind the curtain which conceals the controlling spirits of this scene, not even the tawdry tinsel of assumed patriotism in which they stand enrobed, nor the gaudy gauzes of affected purity which bedeck their deformity, could for one moment save them from the withering, blighting, blasting gaze of that indignant and betrayed constituency.

"You wished to pass the distribution bill, and in order to do so, you found it necessary to enter into bargains and secret understandings with the advocates of the bankrupt bill. And even then you could not secure its passage through the other branch of Congress, without adding your evasive and deceptive compromise clause, that if the duties on imports exceeded twenty per cent. the distribution should cease to operate.

"For political purposes, and seemingly under the pretence of amending or repealing the bankrupt bill, you provided that it should not go into effect until the first day of February, and what was the consequence? No sooner had Congress met, than many members who had voted for that bill under a secret promise that it should be amended or modified, finding that these promises were about to be violated, undertook to retrace their steps and repeal the bill; and after days of fierce contest, a majority of thirty-one members voted for its repeal; showing plainly that the measure never did have the deliberate sanction of the House; and yet it is a law.

"This is one specimen of the legislation of the extra session, on which gentlemen pride themselve. What is the result of your twenty per cent. clause, attached to the distribution act?—You knew full well that twenty per cent. upon imports would not give you revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government. An honorable Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] had shown that beyond dispute; yet you adopted that proviso, through the agency of the caucus system. And now a part of you are insisting on distribution, regardless of the proviso, while another portion are insisting that it was a deliberate pledge that the duties should not exceed that limit without a repeal of the distribution act, and are murmuring daily complaints about deception and want of faith.

"I will spare gentlemen from an expose of the manner in which the revenue bill was passed. I believe that is the title by which that thing is in courtesy called. If I were not now serious inclined, I would relate some rather amusing facts connected with its rise and progress; how, by caucus decision, duties on tea and coffee were inserted in the bill, and how, by caucus reconsideration, they were striken out again in the Senate; and what an astonishing effect was produced upon the iron nerves of every dauntless politician, by the potent protest of the coffee-pots and tea-pots of the good old ladies of the country. But, sir, the gravity of the occasion permits not of aught like mirth.

"The gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] has furnished the House with a statement of expenditures of the last Administration. He will find, by reference to a speech made by me, and which he did me the honor to read in this House some few days since, that I, in that speech, prominently set forth those expenditures. I think they have been harped on long enough and often enough, and I shall therefore now say nothing about them. But to those who say that the friends of the Administration have become lukewarm in their investigation, I would point to my course during this and the extra session of Congress.

"During the extra session, the ex-Secretary of War [Mr. Bell] sent a message informing us that most gross and scandulous frauds had been perpetrated in the Indian Department, and that large sums of money had thus been embezzled. After waiting some six or eight weeks for the Secretary to give us the names of the persons who, as he said, had abused their trust, I introduced a resolution calling upon him for the names of the delinquents and the amounts thus purloined, &c. The resolution was voted down, sir, by Whig votes; yes, sir, by those very men who now, upon this floor, tell us that we have lost our taste for investigations. And to this day we have never been able to ascertain to whom the Secretary of War alluded, or what amount the Government, according to his account, had lost. And the grave charge thus made against those connected with the Indian affairs of the Government remains to this day unexplained.

"Having ascertained that officers of the customs still contrive to hold large sums of money in their hands, under the head of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, notwithstanding the law of 3d March, 1841, I introduced a resolution of inquiry on the subject, determined, as I always have been, to hold the officers of this Administration to strict accountability. This resolution was objected to by Whigs; and they now accuse me of supineness.

"I offered a resolution calling for information on the subject of moneys paid to district attorneys; another on the subject of the vast expenditures for the New York custom house; and many other resolutions, all having for their object a strict investigation into the expenditures of this Administration. All were objected to by the Whig party. But, sir, this is in perfect unison with their general course."

Such is the opinion of the Extra Session and its managers, expressed by a prominent Whig of 1840. It is that, too, of Mr. Wise, of Va., who was once put forward as bright particular Star in the ranks of Federalism, but whom the Whigs now never mention but in jest. The Whigs, we know, sneer at these men and their few associates in Congress as the Corporal's Guard—and in their political strength they are indeed insignificant there—but in their opinions of Whig management and the Extra Session, they but echo the clear and honest sentiment of the great mass of the people.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE PEOPLE'S REBUKE.

If ever a party was signally rebuked by an outraged people, the Federal Party has been for its wild and reckless doings since 1840. At the elections of that year, it seemed to sweep every thing before it in a perfect whirlwind of high excitement, and what it could not gain by the influence of excited feeling, it eked out by its arts of "pipe laying" and its manufacture of "lumber." It carried State after State, Legislature after Legislature, and secured a strong ascendancy in all departments of the general government.

How changed, however, the condition of the same part now! Defeated every where, broken into fragments, and engaged busily in assailing each other for the successive overthrows which they are constantly meeting, and which they can hardly bear with any thing like patience or resignation!

They carried MAINE in 1840—but her sons mustered by thousands, at the first opportunity, and won back the Star in the East to her original position.

New York swelled the Hard Cider majorities, also, a year ago—but she now stands redeemed, regenerate and disenthralled, and proclaims with a mighty voice her return to Democratic principles.

The Keystone, too, with her twenty thousand majority, attests how frail was the hold upon her which the Federalists had in 1840. She has gone out from among the number of Whig States, to return no more, we hope, forever.

Then come Ohio, and Maryland, and Georgia, and Connecticut, (and we might almost add, the whole Union,) all arrayed again on the side of Democratic truth, by majorities hitherto unexampled.

Even in Town and City elections the Federalists feel the effects of the popular displeasure, and are almost constantly beaten where ever political considerations enter chiefly into the Canvass.

So disgusted has the Country become with their shameful management! So quickly have they exhibited their incapacity to govern! So disastrous has been found the "change" which they promised, to the best interests of the people! They went into power with flying colors, with a strong ascendency in all branches of government, and with an appearance in their favor of great popular confidence. With nothing to embarrass them but their own selfishness, bad passions and bad principles, they have made shipwreck of their party, the very first year, and have now scarcely a plank left to stand on. What is worse, too, they have done their best to shipwreck the credit of the Government, and the people are now absolutely impatient to hurl them from power, and place in their stations a Democratic Administration which may restore the affairs of the Country to something like a healthy condition.

A SOLEMN ANNIVERSARY.

This day, we believe, precisely a twelve-month ago, the remains of General HARRISON were carried to the house appointed for all the living. It was a mournful, yet imposing spectacle. It was full of that tragical and mysterious interest which the triumph of death over human greatness always inspires. As we gazed upon the solemn pageant; the long line of carriages; the mustering of troops, with arms reversed and muffled drum; the sable caparisoned steeds, which seemed almost to feel the melancholy duty they were performing; every feeling of political hostility, all harsh reccollections, were merged in the sentiment of human sympathy. This was not the triumph for which we had fought; this was not a victory at which we could exult! We thought only of a desolate mansion, a solitary widow, a family in mourning.

Man proposes, says the proverb, but God disposes. This was eminently the case here. In the very moment of fruition, in the very height and fulness of possession, the deep-laid plans or plot of a great party, were arrested by the hand of Providence. NEC DEUS INTERSIT, is also one of our maxims. Although we believe that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without permission from on high, we are not of those who imagine that the Diety is always interposing in behalf of human passions and designs.—Yet as the friends of Gen. Harrison habitually speak of his death as a providential infliction, and their language was echoed from countless pulpits, we may be pardoned for surmising that the hand of God was in the visitation. Our purpose or wish is to turn the reflections which the recollection of the event suggests, to edifying account.

How many incidents have been crowded into a brief space! When we look back, it almost seems a dream. The Harrisburg Convention—the hard cider canvass—the Democratic defeat—the Whig inauguration—and lastly, in one short month thereafter, that fatal catastrophe which was the "beginning of the end." The first was a political Pandemonium, in which the meaner spirits, by superior intrigue and management, triumphed over the higher. They were constrained to sacrifice the leader of their choice, and whose claims were far paramount, to another less distinguished, however respectable. They separated with rakling disappointment and gloomy forebodings, but with a resolution to conquer by any and every means, however disreputable. They drew courage from despair. Their long banishment from power—their blind, unreasoning animosity to Democratic principles and administration, gave them a strength and union which mutual harmony and respect could not have imparted. The cohesion of common hate, though temporary, is, while it endures, a stronger cement than love. That was the keystone which bound together the inharmonious materials of which the arch was composed. This made them unite in the enthusiastic support of one whom they had suffered to linger for more than twenty years in hopeless obscurity; at whose pretensions many of them had cruelly scoffed, before it became their policy to adopt him.

The canvass and the manner in which it was conducted, were something new in the history of our country. The reason of the people was not addressed—their judgment was not sought to be convinced—their honest feelings were not appealed to. Songs, riotous assemblages, inflamatory harrangues, free quarters, gratuitous distribution of liquors and provision, money indirectly, universally, and sometimes directly applied, where the means adopted to captivate popular support. It was a vast conspiracy, not only against free Government, but the dignity of human nature. Gentlemen, men of the highest standing, even of religious professions, did not hesitate to approve of, and participate in, such shameless proceedings; or rather they did hesitate at first, until, debauched by the intoxication of the hour, they threw off all restraint and migled freely in the saturnalia. A candidate for some high office, we believe, played antics for the people in the fork of a tree; others addressed them from the chimneys of locomotive log cabins; Mr. Webster put on an old coat and a tarpaulin hat, and in some place of almost unpronounceable name, though of sound politics, not only declared himself a Jeffersonian Democrat! but threatened with the terrors of his right arm every one who dared question the impudent assertion. These expedients, which would have been insulting to the lowest populace of Europe—(we speak it more in sorrow than in anger)—abetting every manner of fraud, were but too successful. This must be said, however, in mitigation, that the financial embarrassments under which the country was laboring, and which were the consequences of a vicious system of paper and credit, than developing its bitter fruits, disposed our people to any change. They were told that a Whig triumph would at once restore prosperity, elevate wages, repair the finances, and, by the influence of its mere name, add a hundred millions to the capital of the country! There are certain conditions of the public mind when it is credulous, from fear on the one hand and desire on the other. Such was its state during this memorable canvass, which eventuated in the signal defeat of the Democratic party. Scarcely had that taken place, when it began to show symptoms of returning sanity. When Congress met, the victorious leaders began at once to quarrel about their *principles*—a dissension which was much aggravated when they came to a division of the spoils—those spoils for which, when out of power, they had exhibited so stoical a contempt, but which they now fought for with the desperation of that hunger which eats through stone walls. But the subject grows under our hands, and we must reserve the conclusion for another number.—*Globe of April 4th.*

RETRENCHMENT

Mr. Clay's resolutions, introduced in the U S. Senate, a few weeks since, advocated retrenchment *generally*. Mr Woodbury's speech upon them, made in the Senate March 10, advocated retrenchment *particularly* Mr. Clay was for reform *in the abstract*. Mr. Woodbury is for reform *in practice*. He commenced the reduction of Government expenses while he was in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet, and continued it till the mock reformers of 1840, took possession of the Government a year ago. Since then, extravagance has been the order of the day, and not economy. Mr. Woodbury, however, shows where economy can be practised in the Government, and invites the Whigs, to join him in actually practising that retrenchment about which they have so long *talked*.

After showing how enormously the Appropriations of Congress exceeded the estimates of the departments, under Van Buren; that yet the public expenditures were diminished several millions during his term; and that, had the reduction continued, as designed by his advisers, the expenditures of '41, would have been eight millions less than they were,

Mr. Woodbury says—

The plan I have pursued is this;

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, states the expenses of 1841, including debt and Treasury notes, to be $32,025,070

Deducting debt and Treasury notes, they would be 26,386,090

This last sum is the true guide, and is ascertained with certainty for the first three quarters, and a statement for them is annexed to his report, giving the items and their amounts. The fourth quarter is estimated by him, and I have since offered a resolution requesting the items and amounts of that quarter, which by this time are ascertained, but no answer has yet been furnished to us. I have, therefore, been compelled to proceed without them, and in some cases, to add one-third of the expenses of the first three quarters for the fourth—where the expense was probably advancing in a like manner, and in other cases add less, where the work was probably advancing in a like manner, and in other cases add less, where the work was probably not so advancing, and in others add nothing for the fourth quarter, if the business appeared likely to be ended. So in several instances of appropriations at the extra session, which could scarcely begin to be spent in the first three quarters, and were for matters to be expended at once;—the whole amount has been given, as it was all likely to be paid out within the year. When the details of the fourth quarter are received, all these calculations will be subject to revision and correction, but they are now believed to approach near to what will prove to be the actual result.

In case of works ended, or business done, or final payments made, the whole payment in 1841 is of course deducted as not likely to be repeated in 1842. In case of a work supposed to be unfinished, which might be and will be less expensive in 1842 than 1841, and in case where the public interests appear to require a larger expense of 1841, in amount appearing suitable under all the circumstances.

Some mistakes are likely to happen with such imperfect data, but the amounts are taken from official reports where they exist, and the others are intended to be accurate, and, after additions to some and subtraction to others, founded on different opinions as to details, or on new data the aggregates will probably, in the end, not vary essentially.

The result has been this: All the expenses in 1841, which, it is computed, will with that year, cease entirely, or in a great measure, amount to about $6,665,000 They consist chiefly of expenses in the land offices here and elsewhere, and the Surveyor General's office, (as these are, hereafter, to be paid out of the revenue from lands, and not be a charge on the Treasury) of most of the expenses connected with the late census, and a large amount for some public buildings now finished—a considerable portion of the expenses of the Florida war and pensions—the large contributions, made at the extra session, to aid the Post Office and the navy pensions—several heavy special appropriations for old claims connected with the Seminole campaigns- great payments under the Cherokee treaty, and some other treaties not to be repeated—several large private claims—the whole cost of the extra session, and new outfits then for a number of foreign ministers—with many smaller charges specified in the list, but which need not here be enumerated.

The reduction from 1841, which, it is supposed, can be made in other items, equal about $2,100,000. They consist of expenses in the two Houses of Congress—the Judiciary—refunding duties and drawbacks—fall in price of the rations in the army and navy—boards of commission—contingencies of departments and foreign missions—and several others of less magnitude here particularized.

The additional expenses, which, it is supposed, may be required in 1842 over 1841, are about $1,700,000, being chiefly connected with the navy and army, and the longer session of Congress. These are to be deducted from that amount, which would otherwise be abolished and reduced. The balance to be saved in the aggregate would thus equal about $7,065,000, which, taken from the expenses of 1841, at $26,386,090, would leave for 1842 an expenditure of only about $19,000,000, or by the tables $19,331,467.

In 1843 a further reduction in pensions—in the Session of Congress—the Florida war—forts—the navy, &c would probably be made equal to $2,500,103, which would reduce the aggregate expenses for 1643 to $16,831,467. [See appendix.]

Allow in this year one and a half millions more to cover contingencies, and the aggregate for 1842, would be but $20,831,457, and for 1843, with a like addition, it would be but $18,331,467. What else can be easily paid towards the present debt will hereafter be seen, though none of it falls due this year for which existing means to discharge by loans and new Treasury notes have not already been voted. But add one and a half millions more to constitute a surplus which, with half a million now on hand, is all the Senator asks—it would make every thing, besides the debt, which is needed in 1842, but $23,331,467; and as this last item is not to be repeated, all that is wanted in 1843 will be but $18,331,467.

This, Mr. Woodbury truly adds, "would be real retrenchment, and not that counterfeit which ends in taxes increased, and a national debt enlarged. It would be retrenchment in deeds, reducing expenses, taxes, and debt all contemporaneously, and not retrenchment in words merely, holding the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. It would also begin now, and not always be postponed to the future, or that more convenient season, will never arrive. It will, in fine, show that we are in earnest, and not talking for effect, or be unconsciously deluded and deluding."

The whole of this speech of Mr. Woodbury is well worth reading, for the valuable information which it contains, and we may give some further extracts from it.—*Argus.*

A DEMOCRATIC CONSTELLATION.—Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Paulding, late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Stevenson late Minister to England, and Mr. Butler, Attorney General, are all on a visit to the venerable ex-President Jackson. What a galaxy (says the Lowell Advertiser) of talent and learning; of distinguished merit and diversified accomplishment of honored worth and sterling patriotism. Van Buren, the finished statesman and faithful public servant, Paulding the distinguished novelist and learned author,—Stevenson, the skillful diplomatist and eloquent orator,—Butler, the accomplished advocate and upright man,—and Jackson, the war-worn hero and time-honored patriot. Such an assemblage of excellence, and moral and political integrity and virtue, are seldom drawn together by the endearing ties of friendship. Happy, thrice happy, be their meeting.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Clergy seem to have had something to do with defeating the bill to abolish Capital Punishments which has been pending recently in the New York Legislature. Mr. O'Sullivan, in moving a reconsideration of the vote against the bill, said :—

"Before resuming his seat, he could not refrain, after the vote just had, to make a remark in relation to a particular class of men, to whom he knew that he had to attribute the present temporary defeat of this measure. He referred to a portion of the ministry of that Christanity, whose true spirit he thought was but little in accord with the vehemence and activity which some of them had brought into the contest against its passage. With respect to that holy Religion itself—far removed as might be both his character and life from the standard of its spirit and its principles—yet, in the depth and earnestness of his convictions of its divine truth, and in the devotion of his reverence for it he would be unwilling to yield to any of those he had referred to. Instead of this measure being in violation of any of its precepts or principles, it was with the Bible in their hands as the highest authority, and with the name of its author on its lips, that the friends of this high reform brought it forward. When those he had referred to left the sphere of their more accustomed duties to embark upon the affairs of legislation—when they came from the desk of their sacred ministration, from the chamber of death, and the house of mourning, to enter this hall, as petitioners, as the active circulators of remonstrances on religious grounds, as pamphleteers, as the writers of urgent letters invoking, and wrongly invoking, the authority of Divine command against a measure of mingled mercy and wisdom, and wielding against it the thunders of their sacerdotal authority and spiritual power—he would ask them to come in the benign spirit of Him whose servants it is their profession and privilege to be—with mercy in their hearts and words of forgiveness and charity and love on their lips. If they will come in their official robes, let them not be draggled in the blood flowing round the foot of the scaffold.

"Far from him to treat any of that venerable class of the community with unkindness, or discourtesy. But when he saw a portion of them, seeming, as it were, to rally round the gallows, as though the very body-guard of its foul functionary, he could not, at this moment, repress all utterance of the feeling with which he beheld the unnatural spectacle. He venerated such an office, and those who filled it, to proudly to address to them a word of disrespect. He would only say that when they thus held up the authority of the divine command against this reform, he claimed equally with any the right to 'read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest,' the contents of the Sacred Volume in which it was claimed to be contained, and which he had already invoked; and he appealed from their exposition to its clear spirit and precept—he appealed from them to their Maker.

"He knew that the heart of the people was with him in this matter, and to it, he repeated, he appealed. He knew, too, that a decisive majority on this floor were in heart and in conscience with him—however some had allowed themselves to be warped or frightened by influences of the kind he had alluded to, or by mistaken views of the wishes of their constituents, urged upon them by those active in opposition to the measure.—He said this, because he knew it from gentlemen's own acknowledgements to him within even the present day. He hoped the reconsideration would be adopted by the house—and let the measure go before the people with a fair expression of the true sentiment of this body—their verdict and their voice he had no fear of encountering."

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Blockade of Mexican Ports!—The accounts of the Mexican Invasion contradicted!

Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans to the 28th ult. The most important item of intelligence is a proclamation of President Houston, declaring all the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding neutral vessels to trade therewith, after having received notice of the blockade, under the penalty prescribed by the law of nations.—The decree is to take effect within twenty days as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty five days as to vessels coming from any port in Europe.

The advices from Galveston contradict the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there seems now to be little doubt that the party which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition. The Texans, however, were still in motion, pushing their preparations with a view to the invasion of Mexico. General Somerville was invested with command of the main body of the Texan army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the Rio Grande. The only news that had been received from the armed fleet fitted out by the citizens of Galveston, was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoras, if they could not sooner get a fight. It was the general opinion that Matamoras would be the first point of attack.

THE TEXAS NEWS. It seems to be reduced to an absolute certainty now, says the Picayune of the 31st March, that not over seven or eight hundred Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, and that the rumors generally respecting an invading force of from ten to twenty thousand men have all been unfounded.

In Mexico, the case is different All the information received, shows, that the Texans have determined upon the invasion of that country, and that they will speedily extend their sway beyond the Rio Grande. Things look very bad for Mexico, that is a fact.

FROM MEXICO. The brig Apalachicola arrived at New Oyleans on the evening of the 30th ult. six days from Tampico, with $5150 in specie The captain informed, that the report was current at Tampico, that an army of 60,000 men had been raised for the invasion of Texas.

PERU INVADED BY BOLIVIANS.—The Bolivians who recently repulsed the Peruvian army which had invaded it and killed its general, Gamarra, have in turn invaded Peru, and are in possession

The people of the little State of RI
at the present time in somewhat of a
towards each other. A little of the R
it displayed by the heroes of '76 agai
ny appears to prervail among a cert
citizens against some of the monarch
still exist in their State Government
fest a determination to enjoy the righ
of freemen, cost what it may.

It may not be known to all our read
has had for its primary Law, a Royal
by King Charles II., in 1663. In
there is no clause providing for its
teration, and under which the Legisla
have assumed omnipotent power and
that there is no sovereign power u
them; thus making, what is termed
the servants above their masters.
rage of Liberal party do not agree.
twenty years they have kept their pet
before the Legislature, asking an exte
but in vain. Under this Charter, no
a voter unless he owns 134 dollars
man can collect a debt, or commence
sault on his person or property, un
above amount of ground, excepting
such land holder. The non-land hol
ed to pay taxes on their personal p
military and fire duty, and receive
not even the privilege of collecting
or protecting their own persons, with
some land holder to become surety
people, to remedy this and various o
in a peaceable manner, called a mass
idence, in April last, and adjourned
port in May, at which meeting they a
Committee to consider the subject
Convention to form a Constitution an
meeting to be held in Providence o
at which some 8 or 10 thousand pers
bled. By that meeting a Convention
in which every town in the State w
The Convention met, and formed a
it was submitted to the people for the
jection, giving the right to vote to a
zens (except blacks) over twenty o
who had resided in the State one yea
three months. It received 13,944
and some 10 or 12 votes against it.
bout 23,000 male persons, includin
Oldest Sons, and all, over twenty ye
State. A clear majority in favor of
which fact was made known to the G
ing him to bring the matter before the
the Legislature refused to notice it,
subject with contempt.

In February last the Land Holders
and made a Constitution restricting
rage, which was voted down by the p
the Legislature have reassembled
making it a high crime to accept a n
office under the People's Constitutio
a fine of $1000, and imprisonment fo
Prison.

What the end will be is beyond
suffrage party appear determined, an
orous preparations to decide wheth
their servants shall rule.

MORE DEMOCRATIC VIC

The New York City election too
day last, and resulted in the election
ic candidate for Mayor by a majori
thousand. Last year the democrat
only 395.

In Albany, the democrats have
glorious victory. They elected the
Mayor by the unprecedented majori
Last spring, the whig Mayor was ele
They have also elected a majority
Council.

The election in Brooklyn has al
election of Democratic city officers,
jority. Last year federal by a large

CONGRESS.—We have kept no r
ceedings of Congress, for it is but
House has been without a quorum
sions, the members seeming to think
employed at $8 per day in loafing ab
the Capitol, than in attending to the
tion. The loan bill, at the last ac
discussion in the Senate, and the ap
the House. The Committee on M
reported a tariff bill, which lays a du
40 per cent. ad valorem; on coarse g
on fine goods, a specific duty; on rol
$25 per ton; on hammered, or Swe
pig metal, $8 per ton; coal, $1,60 p
On Wednesday the House found
quorum. The doors were closed a
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Several who could not give satisfact
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to wade through every week, would

A NEW REGULATOR.—One of the
advanced in favor of a high tariff is,
late the currency and exchanges.
old method of effecting so desirable

of the southern provinces, embracing Tacna and Arica. General Ballivian is President of Bolivia, having been declared such on the approach of the Peruvian army. He had come into the country with Gamarra. The Bolivian chiefs, fearing that Santa Cruz, who had been called to the Presidency by the unanimous voice of the people, then at Guayaquil, would not arrive in time to assume the command, and defend his country from the invasion, declared in favor of Ballivian, and invited him to enter Bolivia as supreme chief. This he accepted; and it was he who defeated Gamarra.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 19, 1842.

RHODE ISLAND.

The people of the little State of Rhode Island stand at the present time in somewhat of a warlike attitude towards each other. A little of the Revolutionary spirit displayed by the heroes of '76 against British tyranny appears to prervail among a certain portion of its citizens against some of the monarchical relics which still exist in their State Government, and they manifest a determination to enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen, cost what it may.

It may not be known to all our readers that this State has had for its primary Law, a Royal Charter, granted by King Charles II., in 1663. In which instrument there is no clause providing for its amendment or alteration, and under which the Legislature of that State have assumed omnipotent power and sovereignty, and that there is no sovereign power unless created by them; thus making, what is termed in other States, the servants above their masters. To this the Suffrage or Liberal party do not agree. For more than twenty years they have kept their petitions constantly before the Legislature, asking an extension of suffrage, but in vain. Under this Charter, no man can become a voter unless he owns 134 dollars worth of land; no man can collect a debt, or commence a suit for an assault on his person or property, unless he owns the above amount of ground, excepting the oldest son of such land holder. The non-land holders are compelled to pay taxes on their personal property, perform military and fire duty, and receive nothing in return, not even the privilege of collecting their own debts, or protecting their own persons, without first obtaining some land holder to become surety for them. The people, to remedy this and various other inequalities, in a peaceable manner, called a mass meeting in Providence, in April last, and adjourned to meet at Newport in May, at which meeting they appointed a State Committee to consider the subject of calling a State Convention to form a Constitution and report at a mass meeting to be held in Providence on the 5th of July, at which some 8 or 10 thousand persons were assembled. By that meeting a Convention was called, and in which every town in the State was represented.—The Convention met, and formed a Constitution, and it was submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, giving the right to vote to all American citizens (except blacks) over twenty one years of age, who had resided in the State one year and in the town three months. It received 13,944 votes in its favor, and some 10 or 12 votes against it. There is but about 23,000 male persons, including Irish, Blacks, *Oldest Sons*, and all, over twenty years of age, in the State. A clear majority in favor of the Constitution, which fact was made known to the Governor, requesting him to bring the matter before the Legislature, but the Legislature refused to notice it, and treated the subject with contempt.

In February last the Land Holders Convention met and made a Constitution restricting the right of suffrage, which was voted down by the people. And now the Legislature have reassembled and passed Laws making it a high crime to accept a nomination for any office under the People's Constitution, punishable by a fine of $1000, and imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

What the end will be is beyond conjecture. The suffrage party appear determined, and are making vigorous preparations to decide whether the people or their servants shall rule.

MORE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

The New York City election took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the election of the democratic candidate for Mayor by a majority of nearly two thousand. Last year the democratic majority was only 396.

In Albany, the democrats have achieved a most glorious victory. They elected their candidate for Mayor by the unprecedented majority of 600 votes! Last spring, the whig Mayor was elected by 12 votes. They have also elected a majority of the Common Council.

The election in Brooklyn has also resulted in the election of Democratic city officers, by about 260 majority. Last year federal by a large majority.

CONGRESS.—We have kept no record of the proceedings of Congress, for it is but time lost. The House has been without a quorum on several occasions, the members seeming to think their time better employed at $8 per day in loafing about the streets of the Capitol, than in attending to the affairs of the nation. The loan bill, at the last account, was under discussion in the Senate, and the appropriation bill in the House. The Committee on Manufactures have reported a tariff bill, which lays a duty on woollens of 40 per cent. ad valorem; on coarse goods 30 per cent; on fine goods, a specific duty; on rolled iron, English, $25 per ton; on hammered, or Swedish iron, $17;—pig metal, $8 per ton; coal, $1,60 per ton.

On Wednesday the House found itself without a quorum. The doors were closed and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest the absent members.—He returned and reported that he had arrested 37.—They then made excuses. Some had been to dinner, many were unwell, some were in the Senate, &c.—Several who could not give satisfactory excuses were fined. A record of such proceedings for our readers to wade through every week, would be but time lost.

A NEW REGULATOR.—One of the last arguments advanced in favor of a high tariff is, that it will regulate the currency and exchanges. Beautiful! The old method of effecting so desirable an object is to be abandoned, is it? That wonderful machine the U. S. Bank, is to be given up, and the currency and exchanges are to be regulated by a high tariff. Most wonderful discovery truly! It will do the business, however, in one way, and that will accomplish all the high tariffites want, it will regulate the currency from the pockets of the hard working consumer, into those of the manufacturer.

Our National Debt is now about $25,000,000, and increasing at the rate of $1,000,000 per month. Retrenchment, however, is out of the question, and the Reform promised by the federalists, is going the other way. The distribution of the Land Revenue continues in force, and will so continue, until the people sound the cry of REPEAL so loud that even the treacherous party now in power will hear, tremble, and dare not disobey it.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A number of French Engineers, who have been taught in France to speak the Chinese language, have appeared in China, so shaved and dressed, that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to distinguish them from the Chinese. The impression is, that the war will be a long one; and it is not at all improbable that France, and more particularly Russia, may have a hand in it before it is over.

☞ Accompanying this number is a copy of the public laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. Such of our subscribers as do not receive a copy will please notify us and one will immediately be forwarded.

We want more *practical* business men in our legislative halls as well as upon our farms, men of sound judgment and independent bearing, and who, though they do not talk as much, can think and act as correctly and promptly as professional talkers; and who knowing best the true interests of the mass of our population, are likely to do the least injury, if they do not the most good.

A HARD QUESTION.—Among some parliamentary records of bribery in the age of Elizabeth, which are quoted by an English paper, we find the following singular passage:—"Thomas Long, *a very simple man, and unfit to serve*, is questioned how he came to be elected." We think the question might puzzle some American legislators of the present day.

Uncle Sam is now obliged to pay $4000 per diem for Congressional Sessions of three hour duration.—This is upwards of $665 per hour! The time required to make a call of the House is about 20 minutes, consequently, every call of the ayes and nays costs the nation $222!

RIGHT, JOHN BULL.—Two hundred thousand females are out of employment in Canada. The Montreal Times says—"If we had Lowell in this Province, it would benefit the country more than sixty thousand regulars." In an inverse ratio, probably.

☞ It seems pretty generally conceded now, that we must pay our debt to Great Britain in the products of the country—*iron* and *lead*.

One hundred divorces were granted by the Legislature of Maryland during its late session. Why do they not change the name of the State?

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Lord Ashburton had a long interview on the business of his mission with the Secretary of State to-day. Lord A. had, in Parliament, the reputation of a *business* man. That he will bring his business, in this case, to a prompt and plain issue, there is no doubt.

From the Rocky Mountains—Fourteen feet of Snow on the Mountains.—From the Fort Pickering (Tenn.) American Eagle of March 25th.—Capt. I. Sellers, of the Caspian, arrived last night about 11 o'clock, 2 days from St. Louis, reports that 8 hunters, 2 from 4 companies, had just come from the Rocky Mountains for provisions. They stated that there was 14 feet of snow on the Mountains, and that the hunters were out of provisions, and likely to perish. The snows had been tremendous during the whole winter.—The Missouri, when the snows melt, will pour down a flood never before witnessed.

Violence of the Clay Whigs.—In New York, on Friday night, the Tyler whigs held a meeting for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor. A series of resolutions were passed, and a candidate (James Monroe, Esq.) nominated, when the proceedings of the meeting were interrupted by a number of Clay whigs who had crowded themselves into the hall. They jumped upon the platform as the officers of the meeting were leaving it, broke the table and chairs to atoms, flung the pieces around the hall, broke the chandelier, and committed other acts of violence.

FIGHTING.—Several of the Warspite sailors have attempted to desert. It is dangerous to let them breathe the air of liberty. One of them on the 6th, in attempting to swim ashore was drowned. Another was detected, and put in irons.

GLAD OF IT.—*The stolen letters*, which were in the hands of Mitchell, the late member of Congress, are likely to be soon published. The injuction of the Chancellor, which was granted at the demand of Robert C. Wetmore, of New York, has been discharged.

The young unmarried ladies are much opposed to the "bankrupt bill," because they say it prevents all *attachment*.

☞ New Gloucester for the first time for more than 20 years, elected a full board of Democratic town officers, at the annual town meeting.

☞ Hogan, who was arrested at Rochester, on a charge of being one of the party that destroyed the Caroline, was discharged, on the 5th inst., for want of sufficient testimony.

FLOUR BURNT.—Three thousand barrels of flour were destroyed by fire at Troy, N. York, on Saturday before last.

A VICTIM TO SUPERSTITION.—A lady arrived in Exeter last Monday week, bringing a female servant with her. On the day after her arrival the latter broke a looking glass. She became greatly alarmed at the trifling circumstance, covered over the glass with a handkerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might not see it.—She expressed her conviction that it foreboded a life of trouble and misfortune, and could not dismiss the subject from her mind. She said she should never prosper in this world again. Haunted by this idea, she became sad and dejected, and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the accident, poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than usual on account of her illness. The next day she was worse, and her mistress desired her not to be got up. On Friday one of the most experienced medical gentlemen of the place was called in. He found her free from bodily pain, but suffering under a prostration of strength and spirits. She continued to sink till 12 o'clock next day, when she expired, a victim to the absurd superstition of the dreadful consequence of breaking glass.—*N. H. Standard.*

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—Dr. Lardner lectured the other evening, on the Sun, and the spots seen upon its disc. His lecture was illustrated by an immense transparency. The curtain rose almost in darkness. The gas lights were nearly extinguished, and the recess of the stage exhibits little less than a mass of dark, angry clouds. Gradually they opened and rolled back, and the sun shone out with almost meridian splendor. Spots upon the sun, Dr. Lardner said, were immense cavities. Their extent and depth had been accurately measured, and some of them had been six times larger than our earth! Notwithstanding their vast dimensions, they had been known to close up and disappear during two days! He argued from this that the sun was not earthly, but some flexible material or a liquid substance. Otherwise, how could such cavities so soon become obliterated, closed up in such a short period of time.—*Philadelphia North American.*

DIED,

In this town, 14th inst. Roscoe Carrol, son of Capt. David R. Ripley, aged 3 years.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue all the real estate of *Timothy Abbott*, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty first day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the late dwelling house of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead situated in said Andover containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Also interval Lot No. 16, containing eight acres, and adjoins the homestead. Also one undivided half of Lot No. three, in the fourth Range, in said Andover, on the east side of Ellis River, containing fifty acres. Also one Pew in the North Meeting house in said Andover. Also Lot No. Eight, in the seventh Range, in the town of Byron in said county, containing one hundred acres. Said real estate being subject to my right of dower as widow of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

HANNAH ABBOTT, Adm'rx of said deceased.
Andover, April 12, 1842. * 50

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., all the interest of Emerline, Charles, and Gilbert Wardwell, minor heirs of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, in and to the homestead farm of said deceased The interest of said Wards consists of three undivided ninth parts of said homestead; also three undivided eighth parts of their late deceased Brother, Jacob Wardwell's part, of said town; also three undivided ninth parts of the reversion of the Widow's dower in said farm and also three undivided eighth parts of said Brother Jacob's interest in the reversion of said dower.

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Guardian.
April 12, 1842 * 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Bradford & Mitchell, in Turner, so much of the real estate of

BARNUM JONES,

late of said Turner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Said estate consists of about five acres of Lot No. 164, on the easterly side of twenty mile river, and all that part of Lot No. 80, lying on the westerly side of said river.

Terms known at the time and place of sale.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator.
Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold on the premises at public Vendue, on Monday, the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. fifty acres of land belonging to the estate of

JAMES F. R. S. HUNT,

late of Chatham, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, (it being a Parsonage Lot lying between Fryeburg in said county and Chatham, aforesaid,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1842.

* 50 PHILIP HUNT, Administrator.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further time of three months from this date has been allowed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to the creditors of the estate of

ANTIPASS DURELL,

late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, to bring in their claims and prove their debts against said estate;—and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of Joseph G. Cole, in Paris, on Saturday the fourth day of June next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
JOSIAH DUDLEY, } on said estate.
Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

MOSES BUCK,

late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that three months from this date are allowed to the said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of J. G. Cole in Paris, on Saturday, the second day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
JAMES HERSEY, Jr. } on said estate.
Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of MARY WADSWORTH, Administratrix of the estate of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, praying that she may be empowered to execute a deed to Peleg G. Wadsworth of said deceased's interest in twenty-five acres of unimproved land situated in said Hiram—and also the interest of said deceased in eight acres of the same lot of land to Samuel Harman, which interest the said deceased bargained to the said Peleg and Samuel in his life time but was prevented by death from executing to them a deed of the same.

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MARY MERRILL having presented a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joshua Merrill, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, for probate,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Mary Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered

That the said Jonathan Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator of the estate of James Barker, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—Also on the petitions of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy; 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON petition of NANCY BLAKE, Widow of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Nancy Blake give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

PETER WARDWELL, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents, and praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ASA S. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of Oliver Wakefield, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—and also, the petition of Sally Wakefield praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Howard and said Sully give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, withinand for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

VILE BEAN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Gossom, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate—It was

Ordered,

That the said Bean give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HIRA JONES,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOB PRINCE.
Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

LUTHER BISBEE, Co-Administrator with Mary Wardwell on the estate of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his ——— account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Bisbee give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, * 50
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CALVIN BUCKNAM,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CALVIN BUCKNAM.
April 12th, 1842. * 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMON S. STEVENS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CYPRIAN STEVENS.
Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC LEAVITT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BRANCH LEAVITT.
Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RHODA GRAY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SULLIVAN ANDREWS.
Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

LEVI L. TWITCHELL,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

REBECAH TWITCHELL.
Paris, April 12, 1842. * 50

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body; and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞ 5063 LETTERS!!!! ☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

A list of Agents for the sale of my Medicine in Oxford County, will soon be appended to this advertisement.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.
April 1, 1842. eply50mpos

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT CURRENT OF THE ATLANTIC, CALLED THE GULF STREAM.—Persons are often prevented from inquiring into a subject, under the impression that it is too difficult for them to comprehend; when a very little attention would render it very easy.

Every body, who has observed the stream rushing through a mill-dam into a wide basin of water, must have noticed, that a great part of the water is in a state of constant circulation. If a chip of wood is thrown into the current, it is carried away at first very rapidly, but afterwards gets to the edge of the stream, takes a circuit, and is possibly brought back nearly to the place where it was first thrown in. This revolving motion of the water is thus occasioned: the water next to that in the stream is dragged along with it; the removal of this causes a hollow, into which the water next to it runs; and this kind of motion is thus propogated throughout all the mill-pool.

Now this represents, on a small scale, a great natural phenomenon, called the Gulf of Florida, in the Atlantic Ocean. That particular current, however, is only part of an extensive circulation of all the waters in the great western basin.

To understand this, it must be observed, that the waters of the open ocean, between the tropics, have a constant motion from east to west. This is seen very evidently at the Cape of Good Hope, where the waters of the Indian Ocean unite with the Atlantic. There is a constant current setting from east to west, so that ships require a strong westerly wind to stem it; and many fatal accidents have happened by ships being driven upon the western coast of Africa, when they thought themselves many leagues to the east of it, from not allowing for the westerly current. The motion of the waters in the free ocean, would be at the rate of ten miles in twenty-four hours.

Now, upon casting an eye upon the map of the Atlantic, it will be seen that this great stream of water, coming from the ocean round the south of the Cape of Good Hope, will run in about a northwesterly direction, until it comes upon the great dam formed by the coast of South America. The waters of the Atlantic, between the tropics, are themselves impelled by the causes which create this current, and in the same direction, so that a vast body of water, arising from the united action of those currents, is heaped up against the shores of South America. The strength of this current falls upon that part of the coast which is to the north of the river Parabiba; and by the direction of the coast is sent on, in nearly a northwesterly direction, past the mouths of the great rivers, Amazon and Oronoco, where the waters of the current enter the Carribean sea. The island of Trinidad is placed here just in the heart of the stream; and the waters pour between that island and the main land with great rapidity, and then form a westerly current along the whole northern coast of South America. The effect of this current is seen in the distribution of land and water in that part of the globe.—The islands of the West Indias seem to be those parts of a formerly connected continent, which have had strength enough to resist the continual force of the waves. And the Isthmus of Darien is, as it were, the back-bone of a skeleton, of which the flesh and cartilages have been eaten away.

Along this isthmus the current of the western ocean is forced in northerly direction; it meets with the turbid waves of the Mississippi, and proceeds to the southern extremity of Florida, so that its course is now turned nearly due east. Here it passes with great rapidity into the strait of Bahama, at the rate of *eighty miles in twenty-four hours*, or double the rapidity of rivers, and sometimes even with the velocity of *five miles an hour*, having now taken a nearly north easterly direction.

We began by comparing the Gulf Stream to a mill-pool. To complete the resemblance at this point, we must suppose the stream which issues from the mill to be filled with *hot water*. For the great tropical current has been detained for a long time in the great hot gulf formed by the coast of Carraccas, the Mexican and Florida coasts, and at length issues forth into the North Atlantic, at a temperature so greatly above the average heat of the ocean, that vessels navigating those seas, can tell within a few minutes the time of their entering the Gulf Stream by the sudden increase in the warmth of the weather. This difference often amounts to nine, twelve, and fifteen degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and sometimes to much more. Thus, on the bank of New Foundland, the temperature of the cold water on the bank has been observed to be 50 deg., while that of *the stream was* 72 deg.

The breadth of the stream gradually increases after it leaves the straits of Bahama. Between Cape Biscamo and the bank of Bahama, the breadth is fifteen leagues. In latitude 41 deg. 25 min. N., longitude 67 deg. W., it is eighty leagues wide; and having now met with a great arctic current, it is turned towards the East, at the southern extremity of the bank of Newfoundland, which Volney well denominates the *bar* at the mouth of this enormous marine river. The union of the *hot* current of water with the cold of the ocean and of the atmosphere is marked, at the bank of Newfoundland, by two phenomena. The current has expanded in width, and diminished in velocity.—Hence, as in great floods, and at the mouth of rivers, the matter which had been sustained in the water during its rapid motion is now deposited, & in the course of years has formed the great bank of Newfoundland. Meanwhile, the water, being relatively hot, the atmosphere which it brings with it contains copious vapors, which are precipitated, as soon as they meet with a colder current of air or water, and form those extraordinary banks *of fog*, which are in the atmosphere of the bank of Newfoundland, what the bank itself is to the bottom of the ocean, a continual accumulation of matter brought from a distant region to be there deposited.

The great current still continues onward to the East, and Southeast to the Azores. At the westermost of that group of islands it is a hundred and sixty leagues wide; and in latitude 23 deg., its southern edge is so near the northerly edge of the equinoctial current, running in the opposite direction, that a vessel can pass from one to the other in a day's sail.—From the Azores, the current tends rather in a southerly direction, towards the straits of Gibraltar, and the Canaries. It continues to set towards the African coast, between Capes Cantin and Bodajor. In latitude 25 deg. 26 min. the current sets *South;* is afterwards turned to the *Southwest* by the trending of the coast by Cape Blanc, and soon after is again mixed with the equinoctial current; and proceeds to run again the same course.

Thus, between the parallels of 11 deg. and 44 deg. N. latitude, the waters of the Atlantic move in a perpetual round, as regularly as a mill-sluice: the waste being supplied by a constant influx of water from the Indian seas round the Cape of Good Hope. If a bottle were thrown into the sea it would return to the same point, unless retarded by accidental causes, in little less than three years, having completed a circuit of 3800 leagues, at the rate of rather more than ten miles a day. Such a bottle, for instance, if sent adrift at the Canary Isles, would be floated to the coast of Carraccas in thirteen months. Ten months more would take it round the Gulf of Mexico, and opposite the port of Havanah: and about forty or fifty *days* would then be sufficient to take it from the Gulf of Florida to the bank of Newfoundland: and perhaps ten or eleven months more would bring it to the coast of Africa.

This is more than theory. It is not possible to trace an object during the whole round. But in the year 1770, a vessel loaded with corn, from the little island of Lancerotte to Saint-Croix, in Teneriffe, was driven to sea with no one on board. The westerly current took it, and it was cast ashore on the American coast of Guayra, near the Carraccas.

There is still another branch of the Gulf Stream, very interesting, which causes a *north east current* upon the coasts of Great Britain and Norway. The effect of this current, aided probably by the prevalent westerly winds, is found in the much more rapid passage of ships *from* America to England, than *in* the opposite direction. Besides this, plants which are natives of the West India Islands and the continent of America, have been cast ashore on the Hebrides, and northwestern coast of Scotland. The *Tilbury* was burnt some years since near Jamaica, and part of the wreck was carried by this current to the shores of Scotland.

A HARD CASE.—"And isn't it too bad now?" said an Irishman one Sunday; "There's a spalpeen who has spent but ninepence, and is drunk as a duke, while I have spent three and sixpence for liquor, and the deuce a bit am I drunk yet, at all at all."

CONCISE.—A traveller, writing from the coast of Africa says: "The people die very fast, and the sheep have remarkably long tails."

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on demand, or at short notice, such as clear, merchantable and rough Boards, (thick or thin,)—square timber of various sizes—scantling, joist, &c. Clapboards and shingles of qualities. Lime and Beef. Latin, White Sand, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead, Zinc &c. &c. on application to W. & G. GRAY NOW, A Norway-Village, or JOHN HOWE, Jr. at Steep Falls.

Norway, April 14, 1842 tf 49

To Let,

THE homestead Farm of the late Ebenezer Ransom. Possession given about the 20th of May next.—Enquire at Mr. Ransom's, Paris-Hill.

March 11, 1842 3w49

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he has located here at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such as

SOFAS, SECRETARIES, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, TABLES OF ALL KINDS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Having learned his trade in one of the best Shops in Portland he feels assured he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842 3w41

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who pay or have claims against the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. All business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrell,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, whatever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, or their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure.

Respect'l yours,

T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The Signature T. SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam*," "*American Pulmonary Balsam*," "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup*," "*Pulmonary Balsam*" *and others*. Purchasers would enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Is. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodenow, Norway; L. S. Bumpas, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dechon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Mason. 1y10

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, entirely lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who has not better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that deadly foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to discover its approach, to learn well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safe guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe, that I offer this valuable Medicine to the American People.

Time and fair opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the hand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Chills, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dropsies, Headache, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is said and not the Medicine as a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. These Diseases are named above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. P. Goodenow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lee, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Hale 2d; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Heaney; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. April 1st, 1842.

Andrews Oliva L	Hubbard & Clark 3
Andrews Ruth	Haughton & Bisbee
Buck Melissa	Howe Eli
Bolster Isaac	Hartford Hosea
Besse Elisha	Hutchinson Timothy
Brackett Thomas	Hutchins Cyrus
Bowker James	Kilmoria Andrieux & Co
Briggs Audrew	King Miranda
Bess Alden	Langley James O
Bent William	Marshal John
Beaso John	Morgan Keziah W
Crooker Calvin	Merrill John R
Chandler Sanford	Pearsons William
Cook Hiram	Pond John
Cummings Benjamin C	Prince Edward
Cummings Jonathan	Parlin Robinson 2
Cleaveland Prof	Peterson Cornelius
Cushman Elias	Ryerson Cushman
Chesley Marietta	Ripley Lucinda
Chase Edward P	Ryerson Samuel
Cummings Daniel	Shaw Solomon Jr
Dyer Oliver	Shaw & Howe 4
Divinal Oren	Stowell William
Dee Amos	Swan William
Follet Lewis	Severance Caroline A
Frost Isaac	Tribou Harriet N
Ford Richard H 2	Thayer Alexander S
Gray Oren	Weaver George

48 SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

BLACKSMITH STAND FOR SALE.

THE Blacksmith Stand lately occupied by Leammi B. Peabody at RUMFORD CORNER, will be sold on reasonable terms to any person procuring good security. There is on the premises a good one Story House, Blacksmith Shop, Stable and out Buildings. It contains one acre of land under high cultivation;—and presents a rare opportunity for a BLACKSMITH to obtain a GOOD STAND AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

For further particulars, enquire of Hon. LYMAN RAWSON, at Rumford Point, or of

VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Buckfield, March 28th, 1842. tf 47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—

TAKEN on two executions, the same having been attached on the original writs, on the 15th day of March last, and will be sold at public Vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 14th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all the right which Loranson Cole, of Greenwood, has in equity to redeem the northerly half of a Lot of land numbered 13 in the 6th Range in the northerly part of said Greenwood, together with the gore annexed to said Lot, containing 65 acres—it being the homestead on which the said Cole now lives. Also one other tract of land in said Greenwood, it being the South half of Lot numbered 12 in the 6th Range in the north part of said Greenwood.

Said premises were mortgaged on the 23th of September 1835, to Thomas Crocker, to secure the payment of $366 in one year with interest—and on Dec 1, 1841 mortgaged to the same to secure the payment of $40 in 1 year and interest; and on March 8th, 1841, mortgaged to Lorenzo Hathaway to secure the the payment of $71,11 in two years and interest.

SAMUEL P. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

April 4, 1842 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Anthony Bennett, in Norway, in said county, on Saturday, the seventh day of May next at two of the clock P. M., all the right which William Beal, Jr. of said Norway, has in equity to redeem a certain parcel of land situated in Norway aforesaid, as particularly bounded and described in a Deed from Ebenezer Hobbs and Nathaniel Bennett to Richard Evans and said Beal, dated April 13th, 1841, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 62, page 310, to which reference is had.

Said premises were mortgaged by the said Evans and Beal to the said Bennett and Hobbs on the 13th day of April, aforesaid, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars, payable in equal annual instalments with interest annually, and mortgaged a so by the said Beal to the said Evans on the 21st day of September, 1841, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars, payable in one year then next with interest.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

March 28, 1842 3 48

Miss A. Rawson,

TAILORESS,

WILL be pleased to attend to any business in her trade at the house of J. H. KING, or at the residence of those who may wish to employ her.

Paris Hall, April 4th, 1842. 3w48

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Harrison G Perkins and Luther Perkins, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by their deed dated October 15, 1840, mortgaged to Lazell Perkins & Company, of Bridgwater, in the county of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain parcels of land described in said deed as follows:—"situated in said Oxford, being the land which Oliver "Perkins heretofore conveyed to said Harrison, except "what said Harrison conveyed to Henry Holbrook, a "certain part having been conveyed by said Harrison to "said Luther, being the farm on which we now dwell," which mortgage is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 60, page 1, and which was given to secure the payment of a certain note as therein described; and whereas the said Harrison & Luthers have failed to perform said condition, the said Mortgagees claim to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, agreeable to the Statute, in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL F. BROWN,

Attorney to Mortgagees.

Buckfield, April 9, 1842. 3 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS John Walker, of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, by his deed dated September 3, 1835, which is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, page 214, mortgaged to Nathaniel Vinal and Otis Johnson of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, two certain pieces of land, being parts of Lot No. 14 in the ninth Range of Lots in said town and the same that the said Vinal & Johnson conveyed to said Walker, by their deed, dated September 3, 1835; which mortgage was to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of hand, given by said Walker to said Vinal & Johnson, as therein particularly stated.—And whereas said Walker has failed to perform the condition in said deed, the said mortgagees claim to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

NATHANIEL VINAL.

OTIS JOHNSON.

By SAM'L F. BROWN,

their Attorney.

Buckfield, April 9, 1842. 3 49

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of licence from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction (unless previously disposed of at private sale) on Saturday, the 14th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. at my dwelling house in Oxford all the interest which Leonard C. Cushman and Sarah Jane Cushman, minor children of Leonard Cushman, late of Oxford, deceased, and heirs of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, deceased, have in and to the farm on which said Cushman lived at his decease. BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Guardian.

Oxford, April 12th, 1842. 2w49

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strong st terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an intelligible business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All traveling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

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Sept. 1841. eopiore ply 18

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Feb. 14, 1842. 41

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

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